

MANY ENJOY LAST DAYS OF FISHING

Number of Hunters Have Secured Deer and the Birds Are Very Plentiful.

(Special to Maine Woods.)
Carry Pond, Maine, Oct. 4—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitcomb of Beverly, Mass., returned home Oct. 1. Mr. Fred S. Curtis, Horace W. Ward, P. M. Olan and H. A. Cleaves of Bath were here for the last week's fishing and caught all the trout they wanted.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Graves of Framingham, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Reed had a fine catch of trout.
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Cooley of Springfield, Mass., were here for a few days' fishing.
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Henry of Pittsfield, Mass., enjoyed the last week's fishing. They are still in camp for the hunting. Mr. Henry secured his first deer Oct. 1 and hit several October 2.
Chas. G. Doe of Boston is here for hunting.
C. C. Kinsman of Cornville, Me., is here for some bird shooting. Partridges are very plenty.
A party of hunters from Washington, D. C., are expected to-day.
Read Maine Woods, the only news paper of its kind in the world.

Hunt at Katahdin View Camps. You will get your deer and a chance at moose and bear. Birds are plentiful. W. H. DAVIS & SON, Norcross, Maine.

Mountain View House
Mountain View, Maine
For further particulars write or address
L. E. BOWLEY,
Mountain View, Maine.

GRANT'S CAMPS, KENNEBAGO, MAINE
We do not approve of the hunters' license this fall, but we do not believe that it will keep everyone out of Maine. Our camps will be open all the season. Trains every day.

LAKEWOOD CAMPS, MIDDLEDAM, MAINE
One of the best all around fishing and hunting camps in the Rangeleys. Lake, Pond and Stream fishing, all near the camps. The five mile river affords the best of fly-fishing. Camps with or without bathroom.
For particulars write for free circular to
CAPT. E. F. GOBURN, MIDDLEDAM, MAINE

SEASON OF 1913
Individual Camps, Rock Fire-places, Fly and Bait Fishing, Lake and Stream and Catch Trout. Telephone. Write for Booklet. Daily Mail.
JULIAN K. VILES & SON,
TIM, FRANKLIN CO., MAINE

The most wonderful hunting in Maine is on the
BLAKESLEE PRESERVE OF 30,000 ACRES.
We guarantee you a shot at a deer. Birds are more numerous than ever before. If you want real hunting, write
JOE WHITE, Eustis, Maine, for booklet and particulars.
Skinner, Maine after October 1.

THE SEASON FOR BIG GAME SHOOTING IN MAINE
Is rapidly approaching and the prospects for a most successful season in that mecca for all deer hunters, the Rangeley and Dead River Region was never better.
A postal card addressed to the undersigned will bring you full information contained in our booklet HUNTING.
F. N. BEAL, G. P. A., Phillips, Maine.

Ovation Given Along the Route

His Native Town, Wilton, Gives Great Demonstration with Band, Reception, etc.

Joe Knowles, the famous woodsman, whose two months of exile ended last Saturday, has emerged alive and in good condition, after his strenuous experiences. He came out via King & Bartlett camps, where he entered the forest. He was on the Canadian side of Megantic for a day or two just previous to his coming out.
He came down through Eustis and over the Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes railroad to Wilton. All along the line crowds met him at the station, although the fact was not known that he was to come that route but a short time before the train was due at the different places. Mr. Knowles was very cordial and acknowledged the many compliments paid him with bows and smiles. Wilton, his native town, gave him a warm reception, a large crowd congregating to show their admiration for the man who has performed such a remarkable feat as has Joe Knowles, the artist.

QUEBEC PARTY TOURING MAINE
A party of Quebec people in which were W. J. B. Brunch, Dr. and Mrs. Y. Martin, Eugene Fortier, Francis Couture and Francis Traupre, the latter gentleman being the secretary and treasurer of the Quebec Automobile Club, arrived in Augusta last Monday morning, on their

DR. BISHOP IN NEW BRUNSWICK WILDS

Lands His 35th Moose but Will Not be in Town to Welcome Joe Knowles.

(Special to Maine Woods.)
Boston, October 8—Dr. Heber Bishop of Boston and Harmony Lodge, Maine, writes a Boston acquaintance that he has just shot his 35th bull moose while hunting in the wilds of New Brunswick in the Salmon River territory.
Dr. Bishop says under date line of October 3rd: "We arrived Tuesday, C. B. Beardsley of New York and J. M. Moncton. Next morning we saw 13 moose and five deer in the lake from the camp landing. All having good luck. Have just come in from landing my 35th bull moose, a very good one, 1000-1100 pounds, five feet spread of antlers and 16 points on a side. Jim called him (Guide James H. Ryder) to the lake from a "crowsnest" and we met him in the canoe. Two shots put him out of commission, the first one going through his lungs. He stopped and whirled around to charge us, giving me a standing shot, and my second bullet broke his neck.
"We are getting deer, partridges and many wild geese. Never saw wild geese so plentiful before, thousands of them. Their "honks" as they fly over nearly deafen one. Shall stay my allotted time and help Jack Beardsley and John Lyons get their moose."

It was hoped that Dr. Bishop would be in town to welcome Joe Knowles when he returned from his trip to the wilds after having lived as Adam did for two months, but he found it impossible to do so owing to the moose hunting trip.

way through Maine by automobile, and stopped at the Augusta House for dinner. In the afternoon they resumed their journey, going toward Portland.

IT COSTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK, TOO

Wilton Man Brings Home His Third Moose and Says There Is Great Hunting.

George F. Goodspeed of Wilton, who has just returned from New Brunswick, where he had been looking after his lumber interests in the northeast corner of the Province, says that there is some great moose hunting in the provinces. To prove it he brought a fine one home with him. But the cost of hunting counts up in that country. Mr. Goodspeed stated that it cost about \$175 to \$200 at least to get a moose up there even though they are plenty, the license being \$50 for a start. This is the third moose he has captured.

THE CHANDLERS SECURE A DOE

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chandler are among the fortunate hunters this year as they have been in years past. They are both good shots and are pretty sure of their game if they can only get a sight at it.
They started out Monday afternoon for a little bird shooting, but also took a rifle along. When they returned home in the early evening they brought a deer along too. It was a small doe and was shot on a farm in the Hewey neighborhood, Phillips. The shot from Mr. Chandler's rifle did the work.

TOTAL OF 63 DEER SHIPPED

Larger Number Than Usual at This Time of Year---Three Bear Also Captured.

(Special to Maine Woods.)
Bangor, October 8—The shipments of game for this time of year are larger than usual. The trains on Monday brought in 17 deer and two bear and previous to that time 27 deer had been received at that station. Those received this week are: Two deer for James Starr, Germantown, Penn.; R. Gerrish Oakland, A. M. Hickey, Canton, Ohio; R. L. Pond, Lynn, Mass.; W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; T. B. Towle, W. Hinckley, Bangor; G. F. Berg, Mrs. G. F. Berg, Portland; and one deer each for E. L. Merrill, Augusta; C. P. Bean, Oakland; J. F. Noyes, Island Falls; John Clayton, Lincoln; Robert Handly, Bangor; C. P. Bean, Oakland; H. M. Scheiffeld, J. E. Silk, Canton, Ohio; Sarah Cates, J. E. Cates, Ralph Armstrong, Swan, Newton and Company, W. H. Jones, Boston; R. H. Lee, Portland.
There have also been three bears shot.
W. Chapin of Springfield, Mass., brought in a fine string of partridges.

SKILFUL WITH RIFLE AS WELL AS ROD

Miss Rose Barker of New Vineyard, who was the fortunate young lady to land an 8½ pound toad at Sweet's pond in New Vineyard last spring, as reported in Maine Woods is also a good sportswoman with the rifle as well as the rod. She recently brought in a couple of partridges to prove her skill with firearms.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE AT THE LAKESIDE HOUSE.

J. W. Emery, proprietor of the Lakeside House at the Outlet, Manchester, was in town, Wednesday morning says the Kennebec Journal, on his way home from Belgrade Lakes, where he had been one of a party of guests of C. A. Hill of The Belgrade. Mr. Emery is planning a lot of work to be done about his house, this fall, in the way of improving the water service, and will begin operations right away. Mr. Emery has several good wells on the lot occupied by his house, but according to the new arrangement he will take the supply from a spring which is located on the Witham farm, which property he purchased a few years ago, the spring being located about 2500 feet from his house. The spring is located on high land, which will guarantee a sufficient head of water for all purposes desired, and a recent analysis of water by Director Evans of the State Laboratory of Hygiene has shown it to be of excellent quality. Mr. Emery will pipe his house for water from the spring, and also his three cottages on the shore of Cobbosseeconnet.

PORTER LAKE TO HAVE A BOOM

John A. Staples of Newburg, N. Y., has bought about 100 acres of land on the shore of Porter Lake in New Vineyard, and Gustavus Stickney of Morris Plains, N. J., has bought a strip of land half a mile long on the shore of the same lake. A Summer colony will be established there next season, work

KNOWLES PAYS HIS FINES

Banquet Given at the Falmouth by Cumberland County Angling Association.

As Joseph Knowles stated after he had broken game laws that he should visit the Fish and Game Commissioners at Augusta as soon as he had the opportunity and pay the penalty, he made that statement good last Wednesday.
When he arrived at Augusta he was taken to the State House and escorted to the private office of the Commissioners Chairman J. S. P. H. Wilton, Walter I. Neal and Blaine S. Viles, the commissioners were waiting to receive him.
Mr. Wilson examined him and asked him to what extent he had violated the game laws. Mr. Knowles informed him that he was forced to kill a bear, two deer and some partridges.
Mr. Wilson said "I don't see anything we can do but impose the minimum fine upon you." He called to his clerk and the following list was compiled: For the killing of two deer \$80, for hunting without a license \$25, for making a fire without a license \$40, for trapping fur bearing animals out of season \$50, for killing partridges \$10, making a total of \$205.
After the adjustment was made Mr. Knowles proceeded to the Museum of Natural History where hundreds were given the privilege of shaking hands with him.

At 8 o'clock in Portland he was given a dinner in the State of Maine room at the Falmouth by the members of the Cumberland County Angling Association. Wilham N. Taylor, president of the club presided and seated at the table were the other officers of the club: Harrie B. Coe, Vice President George C. Orr, Secretary and representatives of the Boston Post and of the Portland papers.
An informal reception followed, during which Knowles had to answer many more questions and show his clothing, fine kindling appliance and his other tools and implements. It was late when the party broke up. Everyone had shaken hands with Knowles and assured him of their belief, though they had been somewhat sceptical at the beginning of his two months as a primitive man.
Jim Wilcox, a Rangeley guide was with Mr. Knowles on his trip over the Franklin county route and that he also met him in Canada when he submerged from the forest, but we have not authentic proof of this as yet. We are however certain that he could not have had a better companion and guide than Mr. Wilcox on this trip.

on a number of cottages to begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring.
E. E. Lincoln, a prominent Boston banker, has bought the farm in New Vineyard recently owned by Mrs. Nettie M. Hogg, and will remodel the place into an attractive summer home. This farm is also on the shore of Porter Lake—Lewiston Sun.

A party of Augusta sport men, in which were A. N. Soule, W. E. Swift, E. L. Merrill and J. D. Newman, who went up in the big woods at the opening of the hunting season, have returned to their homes. It was a little too early for good deer hunting, but Mr. Merrill was fortunate in securing a spikehorn buck, which was the first deer to be brought in Augusta, this season. The party also killed a lot of birds.

Shooters who attended the Pacific Coast Handicap

Can tell you about Marlin hammerless repeaters—how, in addition to the splendid shooting of other Marlin guns, Mr. Frank C. Riehl, with the

Marlin Hammerless
WON TRAP GUN

In Preliminary Handicap---High Professional Score, 93 x 100 from 21 yards.

In Pacific Coast Handicap---Second High Professional, 95 x 100 from 21 yards.

High General Average { 340 x 350---97 1-7 per
High Professional Average } cent.

High for all Targets---528 x 550---96 per cent.

High on Handicap Targets---188 x 200---94 per cent from 21 yards.

Made Long Run---104 straight.

With this same grade (No. 28T) Mr. P. J. Gallagher won the Virginia State Championship with 97 x 100 (tie) and 24 x 25 in shoot-off; Mr. T. W. Barnes won the Amateur Championship of Canada with a straight score; Mr. Welnski won the Eastern Preliminary Handicap; and Mr. Riehl made the High Professional and Second High General Average at the Pacific-Indian Shoot with 435 x 450---96 2-3 percent.

Why don't you shoot a Marlin? Send 3 stamps postage for complete catalog of the Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns—including the splendid new 16 gauge hammerless repeater—just out.

The Marlin Firearms Co.

33 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.

ton, Vt., also on an auto trip, is here for a short stay and is arranging for the tourist to make an auto trip taking in this section of the country. Both gentlemen express much surprise at finding such fine roads in this part of Maine and say they are much better than those that the automobiles go over in the Adirondacks.

F. K. Dohrman of New York, who has been for several weeks at Lake-wood camps came here when they closed and is much pleased with the place and will spend part of the October days here.

The following party coming in their touring cars spent Sunday at this hotel; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Babb and two children, Mrs. Alice Messinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ogier and two children, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Bisbee, who reported a most enjoyable trip across the country.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Peper, Jr., of New York are here on their wedding trip and will remain until the middle of the month.

Everyone is busy about the place as the cottages are now all closed and the rooms in the annex.

V. Pateson of Marion, Mass., this morning left here for Converse's camp, Kennebecago lake where with Dave Quimby guide, he intends to stop a pair of deer during his stay.

It looks as if there was a rain storm coming. That is just the thin the hunters are anxious for as the leaves are very dry and tramping the woods makes such a noise the deer are all aware they are being hunted.

One of the pleasures of the guests at this hotel is to take a walk over to the fish hatchery where the Supt. Harland R. Curtis is always ready to take one over the place and explain the interesting things. A gentleman who was over this morning has just been telling some of the things that interested him. In the 120 outside troughs and 8 pools there are at present 90,000 fingerling trout, 20,000 yearling trout and 48,000 fingerling salmon. Two months ago 100,000 fingerling trout were put into these lakes and if only one half of them live there is no need of worrying about the fishing in these lakes in the future. It is interesting to watch the 4 year old trout that are coming up the stream to spawn, for in June 1000 were put into the stream and are now all coming home. In the traps at Cupsuptic there are now nearly 30 trout that average 3 pounds each and the prospect of having an unusual large number of eggs this fall is good. They are now planning to improve all the buildings with a new coat of paint and in the spring to build a new shed and much needed work shop and then "State Hatchery No. 1" will surely be one of the most interesting and attractive places for those who like to study the work of raising trout and salmon for the hundreds of anglers to yearly drop the hook for in these waters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pearce of Hackensack, N. J., who are among the annual comers returned home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Jackson of Providence, R. I., are to remain at their beautiful summer home at Quimby pond to enjoy the beautiful autumn days.

As there is a morning train from Oquossoc by which one can reach Boston about 3 o'clock in the afternoon many drive down from Rangeley and spend the night here.

It seems very quiet around this part of the country. All the boats stopped running on Tuesday and the carry teams also. The Mooselook-meguntic House, The Barker, The Birches and Lakewood camps all closed.

Bald Mountain camps will remain open for sometime while building and repairs are being done and there is still a bright fire here in the office that adds cheer with the welcome the traveler receives and no doubt it will be sometime before Landlord Bowley moves into winter quarters.

The automobile parties who are touring through this part of Maine enjoy a stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry MacNair and party of New York in their big touring car reached here last evening coming from Berlin, N. H., Wednesday and to-day go across the country to Bangor.

Max L. Powell, who is proprietor of one of the big hotels in Burling-

SUMMER FORESTRY CAMP TO BE PART OF U. OF M. COURSE.

One of the favorable signs of the times that the interest in forestry is becoming more general, is the fact that many inquiries are received by the forestry department of the University of Maine concerning a short course in forestry that would outline the subject in a general way without going into much detail, and would cover only a few weeks' time.

There are many men, owners and representatives of large timber tracts, cruisers and surveyors, managers of pulp mills and others who would like to get a little better idea of the aims, purposes and methods of forestry, if such a course were offered in this state. Besides these there are many younger men who are just finishing at high or preparatory schools, and who are yet uncertain as to whether or not they wish to make forestry their profession and lifework.

Such a course would stimulate the interest and help to outline later courses for such men as are physically and temperamentally fitted to take up the profession; while it would save men who are absolutely unsuited for the work much trouble

and expense, and perhaps even a year's time in college.

It was with these facts in view that the forestry department of the State of Maine inaugurated this year a two-weeks' camping course in forestry. The site chosen was on Indian township, in Washington county. The permanent camp was located on a neck of well timbered land on the north side of Big Musquash lake, about six miles either by water or by road from Princeton.

Here an abandoned logging camp was furnished through the kindness of Charles F. Eaton, the prominent lumberman and manufacturer of Princeton. This camp was used as a cooking shack and mess-quarters and a complete equipment were provided for 12 men. All of the equipment was of the very best quality obtainable, and besides cots, one pair of heavy double and one heavy single army blanket were furnished for each man; two men occupying a nine and one-half by nine and one-half foot ten ounce army tent with fly.

A tent in a small clearing on the point overlooking the lake served as a base for the lecture work and for the storage of books, maps, charts and other equipment; though most of the lectures were given in the open, the men seated in a semi-circle about the instructor. This lecture work occupied most of the mornings. A whole township available for the field work, to which the afternoons and entire days were devoted.

The work given was very elementary, consisting in general descriptions and discussions of various phases of forestry, and explanations and demonstrations as well as practical training in the use of instruments used by foresters.

No entrance requirements of any kind were required, except that the student be 18 years of age or over, and no tuition was charged. The living expenses while in camp were borne, pro rata by the students, and this was the only necessary expense.

The time selected for the course was Aug. 6 to 20, and so admirable was the weather during the two weeks that not one day or even half-day's work was interrupted on that account.

Swimming, canoeing and good fishing on the stream and lake furnished pleasant recreation for the evenings and periods not otherwise occupied and a spirit of hearty good fellowship pervaded the camp.

Joe Mell, a full-blooded Passamaquoddy Indian guide took an interest in the party adding greatly to their enjoyment, appearing periodically with "forest products" such as berries, lappets and other good things, which while regaling the purchasers with mappy and wonderful tales of hunting, fishing and woods-lore. Joe is a "good Indian," though by no means dead. He does not drink or even smoke, and is generally recognized in the community as being one of the most reliable and civilized of his tribe. The students all showed great pleasure and satisfaction in the work given them, and the only regret when leaving was that the time had been so short.

It is the intention of the department to extend the time schedule of the summer camp, and to make it a required part of the regular four-year curriculum of the forestry department at the University of Maine. At the same time arrangements will be made by which men who do not wish to take the regular work may come and take up any courses that are of particular interest to them. This short summer camping course will, therefore,

be offered regularly, hereafter, as a branch of extension work in forestry in Maine.

PROSECUTION

Information has been received at the fish and game department from Game Warden Peter Theriault, that Joseph Cyr and Philip Michaud of Cyr Plantation were prosecuted before Trial Justice Joseph Dunn of New Arcadia, for the killing of a partridge in close season. They were ordered to pay \$10 and costs.

On complaint of Game Warden L. E. Crosby of Amherst, L. H. Ryder of Winterport was fined \$10 for setting an eel trap without a permit.

Wardens Walter E. Harward of Augusta and Charles Jones of China report the payment of a \$30 fine by Oscar Bragg and Henry Taymor of Olison, for the killing of eleven skunks and one raccoon in close season.

Addition to State Museum

In a very few days the appearance of the museum of the fish and game department will be very much improved by the addition of the moth collection, which has been kept in the department of agriculture hitherto. Thomas A. James, the curator of the museum, is at work classifying the moths and putting them into long show cases recently purchased. The collection in all, numbers between 7000 and 8000, and contains some very beautiful and rare specimens.

Mr. James is also working upon another moose exhibit, which bids fair to be even more exquisite than the exhibit he has just completed.

HUNTING SEASON AT WINSTED, CONN.

The hunting season, which opened on Monday, October 6, promises to be a fruitful one for the nimrod. Partridges have not been so plentiful in years, it is said, and woodcock are fairly numerous, according to those who have been in the woods of late. Raccoon hunting has already begun and these animals, farmers contend, are apparently increasing in number.

The fox hunters in this locality will meet at Hotel Beardsley on October 21 and 23 for the purpose of organizing a fox hunter's club and holding a two-day's hunt. Many veteran hunters will participate in the hunt, including Dr. George A. Brown, Selden Minor, A. A. Griffin, M. H. Tanner, E. B. Twining, Daniel Murray, A. E. Simons, A. D. Trotter, T. B. Warren, A. C. Hawkins, Burr S. Beecher and Horace W. White. A number of Massachusetts hunters have been invited to take part in the sport and a successful meet is anticipated.

One partridge gave up its life here recently when it left its wooded habitation and flying into Main street crashed into a window glass of the Dickerman and Pond Co's store, the home of shot, shells and guns, breaking its neck. The dead bird was found on the doorstep by a clerk. That the partridge should have selected the store of a firm dealing in hunter's supplies as a place to end its life is considered an omen of luck by some hunters, while others regard it as indicative of lurking evil or harm for the hunter.

TAXIDERMISTS

G. W. PICKEL,
TAXIDERMIST

Dealer in Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Indian Moccasins, Baskets and Souvenirs.
RANGELEY, MAINE

"Monmouth Moccasins"

They are made for Sportsmen, Guides, Lumbermen. Known the world over for excellence. Illustrated catalogue free.
M. L. GETCHELL CO.,
Monmouth, Maine

RODS AND SNOWSHOES

I make Rangeley wood and split bamboo rods for fly fishing and trolling. Rods to let. Snowshoes to order.
E. T. HOAR, Rangeley, Me.

AUTOMOBILISTS STILL COMING

Fish Hatchery at Oquossoc Interesting Place to Visit--New York Party Goes to Kennebecago for Hunting.

(Special to Maine Woods.)

Mountain View House, Rangeley Lake, Oct. 2.

"The Rangeley lakes fisherman has reeled in his line, for if he hadn't he knew there would be a fine. As for the hunting of the beautiful deer, he is not eagerly awaiting this year,

for the laws and the license which have been imposed upon him. Are enough to make him depart with a vim.

They call Maine the "Play ground of the Nation, But if they keep on making laws they will soon drive us out. And we will have to look about for a new fishing and hunting ground,"

is the way E. K. R. one of the departing guests expressed themselves as they left for home this week.

As yet we have not been able to hear of any deer being shot but Wm. Lilly of New York and Miss Curtis with Al Sprague for guide left for Kennebecago yesterday, where at Camp No. 2 on the lake shore they will be joined by Mrs. Sprague. No doubt when they return it will be with an eight point buck.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Rowlett of

Boston, who have greatly enjoyed the September days here regretfully started for home this morning and a host of friends at this hotel hope they will return another season.

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Max L. Powell, who is proprietor of one of the big hotels in Burling-

MR. CAMP OWNER

It is rumored over the state that no hunters are coming to Maine this fall on account of the new license law. Do you believe this? Do you believe that true sportsmen who love to place a good gun on their shoulders can find such a variety of hunting in any other state in the Union? We do not believe they can, and we also believe that Maine will have a good big bunch of hunters this fall.

IT IS NOW TIME TO ADVERTISE

for them, and Maine Woods offers publicity that is more valuable, to Maine camp owners, than that of any other publication.

Don't let the other man get all the hunters. Send in your ad today.

MAINE WOODS,

Phillips,

Maine

1804 HEBRON ACADEMY 1912

Prepares thoroughly for all colleges and scientific schools.

College, Classical and English Courses.

Location ideal for high mountain air pure water and quiet environment.

A teacher for every 20 pupils.

Winter term opens Tuesday, December, 31, 1912. Spring term opens Wednesday, April 1, 1913.

Catalog on request. Write Principal W. E. SARGENT, Litt. D. Hebron, Maine



Tobacco, Like Food, Must Be Fresh To Be Good

And tobacco cannot *keep* fresh after it is cut up, any better than bread or meat can. To get *fresh* tobacco, you must cut it off the plug yourself, just before it goes into your pipe. That's the way you use Sickle tobacco—that's the reason it burns slowly, and always affords you a cool, sweet, *satisfying* smoke.

Tobacco that comes already cut-up, in packages, gets dry and stale—burns fast and hot, and bites your tongue. The *original flavor* and *moisture* cannot escape from the Sickle plug—they are *pressed in* and *kept in* by the natural leaf wrapper.

More tobacco—fresh tobacco—no package to pay for—no waste—that's Sickle tobacco. Get a plug at your dealer's today.

3 Ounces
10c

Slice it as
you use
it



VISITS THE "PRIMITIVE MAN" IN HIS DREAMS.

To the Editor of Maine Woods:

After eating a heavy supper and spending the evening reading a few columns of the Boston Sunday Post, containing some accounts of the "Primitive Man" and his sufferings, etc., and how he trimmed his toe nails by using his stone shears, eating bear meat smoked and dried, mangled with his stone axe and drawn over the stumps and rocks to get it to his camp, it started me a little thinking the man may have missed a meal or two, as a meal is a thing a guide does not often miss.

I dropped asleep thinking about it and what he might be doing and finally entered dreamland. I seemed to be crossing the river at Eustis and taking one long "hike" to get to the rendezvous of the "Primitive Man" over the new buckboard road to Deer Lake, as it was my aim to see him.

Inquiring about Douglass I found him up stairs peeping out of the window as though he had done

SANDY RIVER & RANGELEY LAKES RAILROAD TIME TABLE

In Effect, September 23th, 1913.

STRONG

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Strong for Farmington, at 6.23 A. M. and 1.37 P. M.; for Phillips at 12.31 P. M. and 5.47 P. M.; and for Rangeley at 5.47 P. M. and for Kingfield and Bigelow at 5.50 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAINS arrive at Strong from Farmington at 12.31 P. M. and 5.47 P. M.; from Phillips at 6.23 A. M.; and from Rangeley and Phillips at 1.37 P. M.; and Bigelow and Kingfield at 1.25 P. M.

MIXED TRAINS leave Strong for Farmington at 8.35 A. M.; for Bigelow at 9.30 A. M. and for Phillips at 1.45 P. M.

MIXED TRAINS arrive at Strong from Farmington at 8.45 A. M.; from Kingfield at 8.10 A. M. and from Farmington at 11.45 A. M.

PHILLIPS

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Phillips for Farmington, at 6.10 A. M. and 1.15 P. M.; for Rangeley at 6.15 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN arrives at Phillips from Farmington at 12.53 P. M. and 6.10 P. M.; from Rangeley at 12.20 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Phillips for Farmington at 7.30 A. M. and for Rangeley at 7.40 A. M.

MIXED TRAIN arrives at Phillips from Farmington at 2.16 P. M. and from Rangeley at 3.00 P. M.

RANGELEY

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Rangeley for Farmington at 10.40 A. M.; and arrives from Farmington at 8.00 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN arrives from Phillips at 10.15 A. M.; and leaves for Phillips at 10.55 A. M.

SALEM

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves for Strong and Farmington at 1.00 P. M.; and arrives from Farmington and Strong at 6.16 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Salem for Strong and Farmington at 7.25 A. M.; and arrives from Strong at 10.05 A. M.

KINGFIELD

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Kingfield for Farmington at 12.40 P. M.; and arrives from Farmington and Strong at 6.38 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Kingfield for Bigelow at 9.45 A. M. and 3.38 P. M. Arrives from Bigelow at 11.45 A. M. and 8.25 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves Kingfield for Farmington at 6.45 A. M. and for Bigelow at 12.00 M.

MIXED TRAIN arrives at Kingfield from Strong at 10.45 A. M. and from Bigelow at 3.05 P. M.

BIGELOW

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Bigelow for Strong and Farmington, at 10.50 A. M.; and for Kingfield at 7.35 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN arrives from Kingfield at 10.00 A. M.; and from Farmington and Strong at 7.38 P. M.

MIXED TRAIN leaves for Kingfield at 2.00 P. M. and arrives from Strong at 1.05 P. M.

F. N. BEAL, G. P. A.

something wrong, and I found he could hardly speak as usual. It seemed he was afraid of the "Primitive Man."

Well I ventured on and reached the Spencer stream for breakfast, drinking some pure brook water and eating some frost bitten berries and continued on down the stream for a few miles looking for some signs of my man. Very soon I saw where he had been a few days before and he had cut down a large yellow birch tree with his stone axe just for exercise to keep his muscle up for his hard work this winter when he returns to Boston.

Well I continued on down the brook and found his fish trap. There on his trap lay several trout ranging from one pound to five. One peculiar thing about it was that he had arranged his trap so only the male trout could be caught. Soon I saw a large blaze on a tree. I went to that blaze and there I found another and I was convinced now that I was surely on the right trail for him. I traveled on for an hour or two when I heard the snapping of a fire and the breaking of twigs and sure enough there was a man. I kept still and lay down close by a tree top he had fallen. I did not dare to rush in on him for I thought he might shoot me with his bow and arrow or throw a stick of his surplus stove wood at me so I lay there until dark when I heard him lay his wood on the fire for the night and retire. I didn't know just what to do. There I was in the little settlement which may be called some day Joe, Maine.

Well I edged up a little closer and waited until I thought he was asleep and then peeped through his window which was made out of an old bottle which he had picked up on the trail. I saw he was asleep. I then quietly picked up his fire kindler, axe, shears, etc., and hid them away. I was pretty tired from being out the night before so I quietly took off my coat and to be sound asleep and did not and lay down beside him. He seem take any notice of me. I then quietly put my coat over his shoulders as I thought he might be a little cold.

The night soon passed away and he got up quietly and began getting breakfast. He thought I was asleep but I heard all that was going on. He set the table with his pulp plates and cups which he had made by grinding up wood with two stones, then he called me saying breakfast was ready. I got up and acted as though I had been stopping with him for a week. (We had a good breakfast, consisting of rolled oats, wild oats which he had picked there in the woods and rolled with a round log, then we had wild cherries, nuts, bear steak and

griddle cakes made out of wild oats and wood pulp which he had made by his method. The maple syrup served was made from tapping a tree in his door yard. We lived this way for several days until one day I was down to the brook with him and we saw another guide and he never said a word but went back to camp, packed up all his things and just as he went out of sight said "to much company for me here, Canada for mine."

The fright it gave me to find myself alone with no implements to work with and nothing left to eat, caused me to awaken and I found I had only made a visit to the "Primitive Man" in my dreams.

Woodchopper

MANY WHO BREAK LAWS ARE CAUGHT AND PAY FINES.

Information received at the Fish and Game department, shows that the game wardens are keeping constantly on the trail of men, who are bound to hunt and fish illegally. Warden F. D. Austin of Fort Kent reports the prosecution of Fred Plouch of Eagle Lake for illegal fishing on the North Branch of Dead River. He was prosecuted before Stanley Burrill, trial justice. Fines amounting to the sum of \$300 were paid for the illegal killing of moose by George Pelletier, Ubaid Bouchard, and Doute Michaud all of Madawaska. These men, prosecuted before Trial Justice Stanley Burrill paid a fine of \$100 each.

Harold R. Stinsfield of Monson paid \$10 for the illegal killing of a partridge; the complaint being entered by Warden R. Flint of Monson.

FINDS RUBE MARQUARD EASY

Sherwood Magee, Slugging Outfielder of Phillies, Gets Many Long Hits Off Giant Star.

Sherwood Magee of the Phillies is to Rube Marquard what Joe Tinker is to Christy Mathewson. It has long



Sherwood Magee.

been a well-known fact that Tinker can hit at a .500 clip against Matty. This season Magee faced Marquard ten times and maced him for a brace of doubles and a trio of homers.

WARNING TO HUNTERS

Hunters who have been bagging coons and skunks lately are likely to get into trouble. They ought to keep informed on the laws. Here is something of interest to hunters of fur bearing animals, it being one of the new laws:

"Section 40. Whoever, from the first day of March to the thirty-first day of the following October, both days inclusive, hunts, traps, kills, pursues or catches any fur bearing animal (except bears, muskrats, bobcats, beaver, loupeservier, Canada lynx, foxes, and weasels), or whoever, from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of the following October, both days inclusive, hunts, traps, kills, pursues or catches any muskrat, shall pay a fine of ten dollars and costs for each offense and in addition there to three dollars for each fur bearing animal hunted, trapped, killed, pursued or caught in violation hereof, or whoever at any time hunts, traps, kills, pursues, catch

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The results of the United States Revolver Association 1912 Outdoor Championships, just officially announced, show that users of Peters Cartridges won **FIRST** in every match but one, also Second place in one match, Third in three matches and fifth in two.

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Match D. Military Record 1st—Dr. J. H. Snook, 212

Match F. Pocket Revolver Championship 1st—Dr. O. A. Burgeson, 208

TWO NEW RECORDS:

Match C. Military Revolver Championship 1st—Dr. J. H. Snook 621

Match E. Revolver Team Championship 1st—Denver Revolver Club 774

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THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO
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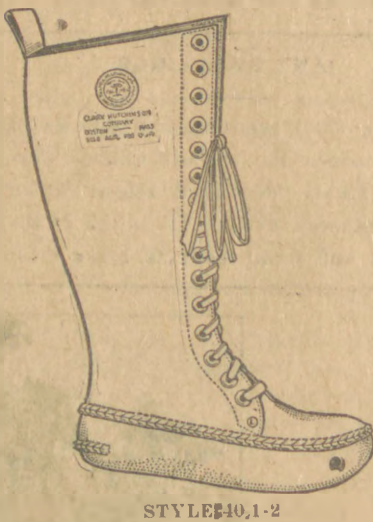
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CLARK-HUTCHINSON
COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.



STYLE 101-2

es or has in possession any beaver, or part thereof, except as herein provided, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs for each offense.

"Section 40. Any person may lawfully kill any wild animal (other than beaver) or any wild birds found destroying his property."

Reports from various places tell of hunters killing coons and skunks. Evidently these hunters have not read the law. The purpose of the extended close time is to prevent the killing of these and other animals until their fur is good.

BIG BULL MOOSE IS SEEN

One day recently a big bull moose was seen on the highway in Topsam as he was passing the Charles Radcliffe house says the Kennebec Journal, and Wm. Noyes got his kodak, jumped on his wheel and chased the monarch of the Maine forest some distance up the road. When Mr. Noyes in his pursuit arrived within 30 feet of the moose the animal turned in his tracks and looking fearlessly at his pursuer, as if to inquire: "Well, what do you want with me," stood still as if waiting to be attacked or quandering whether to make an onslaught himself. Mr. Noyes stopped also very quickly and jumping off his wheel snapped his kodak and secured a picture of his royal highness. The animal, seeing no danger from the wheelman, slowly turned and continued on his way.

At Merrymeeting bay for a week past there has been very little pleasure duck shooting, as the birds had become "educated" and coming in from the shore over night to feed

on the wild cats, left at the crack o'day almost completely deserting the bay. Hunters are waiting for the second flight of black ducks to arrive from the northward. Within this flight, following the next cold snap, will come probably big flocks of divers, the bluebills, coots and butterbills. The teal generally come along with the first flight of ducks in August and September. Warden Willis has been passing nights in his boat to prevent night shooting. He has also been searching for one or more parties, who have been firing rifles over the thatch beds, a seriously dangerous performance, as well as one that is against the law. It is also against the law, as the Journal Traveller, was last week, assured by a member of the Fish and Game Commission, to shoot ducks from a motor boat, a fact of which many gunners do not seem to be aware.

CLUB LUNCHEON

Mrs. J. Putnam Stevens of Coyle street, Portland, entertained the W. W. club at luncheon recently at Riverton casino in honor of Mrs. J. Harris Pierce, who is to leave the first of October to take up her residence in Boston.

FRY PLANTED IN COBBOSEE-CONTEE.

A lot of trout fry, about 10,000 in all were planted in Cobbosseecontee Thursday morning, under the direction of the Cobbosseecontee Yacht Club. The little fellows came from the Monmouth hatchery, and were put into the water at Keyes landing.

THE AMERICAN FIELD

THE SPORTSMAN'S NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA
(Published weekly, Established 1874.)

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The Maine Woods thoroughly covers the entire state of Maine as to Hunting, Fishing, Trapping, Camping, and Outing news and the whole Franklin county locally.

Maine Woods solicits communications and fish and game photographs from its readers.

When ordering the address of your paper changed, please give the old as well as new address.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913

PARTY GOES ON A COON HUNT

(Special to Maine Woods.)

East Sumner, Maine, Sept. 24—8 o'clock p. m. the hour had arrived for this little band of coon hunters to meet, at the old school house 1/4 mile from my place; there were Joe Cummings of East Sumner, Bert Thomas of West Sumner and young truly of Sumner proper, for dogs there was Bert's big Carlo that will weigh 75 pounds. He is a cross of collie and St. Bernard, of course a dog of this breeding is not supposed to have as sensitive a nose as a hound, but this dog is as quick as a flash and always on the move and his bark, tree and killing power are certainly remarkable. I had my little dog Rex.

We drove to Harry Tibbett's place, put the team up and we were really on our way for the wilderness. We went across the pasture to Kirk Spaulding's and up the main road to Will Bonney's where we joined our party and as Will is also quite a hunter and game to the core and knows every spring, path and brook for miles in the locality we were to hunt in, we sort of leaned on Will as a guide.

He said coons were working in his corn so we visited that, let the dogs off the chain and while they were working in the woods near the corn, I unpinched my little frying pan, built a little fire about the size of my hat, got a little water from the brook, made a strong dish of tea and ate my lunch. By this time the dogs were back. As I was putting out my fire, Joe remarked that folks would think that Joseph Knowles had been here on his way to Boston. We left here for the Bent farm about a mile away. This is at the end of the Black Mountain road and was deserted a long time ago. Well we had not gotten a way from Mr. Bonney's pasture when the dogs gave tongue on trail that soon warmed up and was quite musical and led straight for Black Mountain. Will says "I guess you have got a good fox dog there, Emerson," as we could hear Rex in the lead cutting them right off quick and not missing a note. "Well" he said "if he goes between Black and Allen Mountain and swings around to this side of Allen it is a fox sure, as there was never a fox started around here

but took that route."

I let Will do the talking and soon we could hear the dogs driving straight for the top of Black. Will said it was a coon not a fox. As Black Mountain is very nearly inaccessible to man on the south side by daylight we knew it was out of the question by night, so all we could do was to wait for the dogs to come back.

We curled up under some maples by a stone wall, made ourselves as comfortable as possible under existing conditions as we were quite warm from walking and the night quite frosty. Here we held a hearty conversation the subject "Joe Dignard." "Here comes the big dog" said Joe and in twenty minutes Rex came in, and we were again on our way for the Bent place. We had not gone far when the dogs covering lots of ground on all sides in good coon dog fashion, Bert's dog mixed up with a small coon not more than fifty feet away which he made quick work of as a small coon in this dog's grip compared only as a drop in a bucket. As this round was just closing

my carbide light refused to do good service and I put it out and trailed by the light of the lanterns carried by the rest of the party; we were all in line and at a rapid walk. Bert said Alvin Robinson told him that if his dog got hold of an old bull coon it would be all up with him. Bert told Alvin if he would produce the bull coon he would furnish the dog. Bert hardly finished his sentence when the air was blue with dog barking and coon squawking. Both dogs had fallen in with what was found to be an old female coon about 150 yards at our right and of course over a four wire barred fence and as I had no light I was bothered a little and the boys got a little start on me, but soon I reached the scene just to see the dogs finish the largest coon I ever saw. So far so good.

We now struck out for the famous Hacker Davis place, a mile or so west. As we crossed the main road we bent over a small tree, hung the coon on and let the tree back. We then went down the old road and past the

old house to the orchard. Pretty soon Rex gave tongue to a short trail on a mountain brook. Slow but sure he carried it along the high ground and the brook kept growing smaller and the dogs had a better trail and I think at about a mile at our north the dogs barked up and we all hastened forward to a point of land or stones that we were doubtful as to its being on the map. Bert said it was quite a trip but we had no business to have been coon hunters and on we went up almost among the clouds. At last we came to the dogs and an old fashioned giant spruce which they were barking up. Well Joe is the man that does tree service for this bunch of night hunters. Joe soon had his climbers strapped on and on his way up the spruce and soon he broke a dry limb off and down a large bull coon came. The dogs had quite a battle but they soon finished him and also our hunt for

As it now was 2.30 in the morning we started for home putting the dogs on chains. We started down the mountain, homeward bound, all in line and now a word had been spoken to break the silence of the frosty morning for fifteen minutes when Bert says "I want you to write up this trip for the Maine Woods and hold up your right hand that we shall all have a copy of the same."

Yes we were well loaded down with ring tales and about 3 1/2 miles to walk.

Emerson P. Bartlett.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS GO GYPSYING

Maine Camp Fire Girls will be interested in the following account from the New York Sun of other Camp Fire Girls who went "gypsy" through the White Mountains and, perhaps, will be inspired to do likewise another season:

One hundred miles miles without a blister!

Such is the proud record of a little group of Camp Fire Girls who have been summering in the White Mountains. Young girls these were, too, not hardened mountain climbers, but so thoroughly did they enjoy "hiking" that though "Hannah," their faithful old automobile, hovered near they did not once seek refuge in the machine.

This is the secret of how they did it—told with pardonable pride by Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, their chaperon.

"Two or three times a day, as often as we passed a convenient little brook, we stopped and bathed our feet," said Mrs. Farnsworth. "We have always heard terrible tales of other parties that suffered so from blisters that their trip was a failure. I made up my mind that there should be no repetition of those sufferings among my girls. We started out for fun, and no blister should come between us and the joys of our gypsy trip. The chief cause of blisters is the constant rubbing of the stockings against the same spot. Therefore to avoid blister we changed our stockings—and shoes, too.

"It was not always easy to make the girls stop and bathe their feet. No matter how gurgly the brook, or how fragrant and cool the pine trees above it, those girls were never willing to stop. Perhaps there was a hilltop near and they simply couldn't wait till they had seen the view, or perhaps it was a village around the bend and they were simply perishing for soda water. But I insisted, and after a day or two they realized I was right. We were five days on the rocky roads of New Hampshire and we had not a single blister.

"Hannah" carried for each girl a couple of extra pairs of shoes and stockings. After we had bathed our feet in the brook and splashed around all we wanted to we rinsed out the stockings we had taken off and hung them on the automobile to dry. We rubbed the inside of the heels of the fresh stockings with soap to make the surface perfectly smooth and prevent friction against the skin. Then, of course, we used talcum powder abundantly.

"We found it very restful, too, to change shoes at least once a day. Each girl had three pairs, soft, low ties, rubber sneakers and high leather boots for wet roads. They were all low heels of course, and square toes. The ideal shoe for walking is the old shoe resoled, for then one has the comfortable easy top but the heavy sole, which is

a protection against rough stones. We always wore the heelless rubber sneakers for part of each day. The change from shoes with heels, even low ones, to the sneakers, which have no heels, seemed to relieve the strain on the muscles of the leg and prevented fatigue.

"We cooked our own meals over the camp fire, baked beans, bacon and eggs when we could find a farm house in the vicinity, being our staple. 'Hannah' carried the supplies, of course. It is part of every Camp Fire Girl's education to be able to build a camp fire with or without matches, and to prepare a meal. You may be sure that nobody ever complained of the cooking after a ten mile walk over the mountains.

"At night, we found a nice, friendly looking farmer and asked him for the privilege of sleeping in his barn on the hay. He was usually suspicious, but when we assumed him we wouldn't light any matches he consented. Hay makes a wonderful bed. How those girls slept. There were no nerves, no insomnia in our crowd you may be sure. The only time our slumbers were disturbed was the night it rained in on us. Those girls lay there and made up poetry:

"Sprinkle, sprinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a faucet in the sky."

"In the morning the farmer, finding his farm intact, would be much more friendly, and his wife usually hovered about with protests that it was a shame we had to sleep on that hay. They never could believe we enjoyed it. They tried to make amends for their lack of hospitality by giving us new milk and eggs and ham for our breakfast. 'Mother' usually insisted that 'pa' should hitch up old Jerry just as easy as not and give some of us a lift over to Tompkins Mills, but, of course, we scorned to ride.

"Our progress created considerable excitement in those parts of rural New England which are not yet familiar with bloomed gypsy trips. We actually had no skirts with us, so no matter how delicate the sensibilities of the village, we marched through in all the horror of bloomers, middie blouses, and red feather in hair, in what the girls called 'la coiffure a la squaw.'

"How did we get the girls into condition to endure such a hard trip as this? Well, of course, this was at the end of our summer—after weeks of shorter walks. Girls who have never walked twenty blocks to school in the city walk two miles every day to the camp swimming hole. By the second week they think nothing of five or six miles in an afternoon. The healthy outdoor life and the release from corsets accounts for the suddenly acquired strength. Every morning for ten minutes before breakfast they have exercises to strengthen their backs. Of course, at first, they miss the support of the corset and get very tired, but after a few days they hate the thought of ever putting them on again. Every day, too, after dinner, every girl is obliged to rest for an hour, flat on her back. We insisted on that during the gypsy trip. It was hard to lie still when the heights ahead were calling, but we knew the dangers of over-exertion were very stern about this. People who are veteran mountain climbers would laugh to see a dozen girls lying flat on their backs around a camp fire at high noon—but we didn't mind. We reached the top of Mount Washington in fine condition—and without a blister, which is more than most hikers' can boast."

PUBLIC NOTICE

In accordance with the provisions of section 37 of chapter 32 of the revised statutes, as amended by chapter 206 of the public laws of 1913, the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game have designated the following places as game inspection stations in this state for the season of 1913: Bangor, Dover, Foxcroft, Portland, Oakland and Farmington.

J. S. P. H. Wilson,
Walter I. Neal,
Blaine S. Viles, Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.

Whenever you write to one of our advertisers, don't forget to mention Maine Woods. It is important to you to do so; important to us and the advertiser naturally wants to know where you found his name. Tell him, and thus do a good turn for all concerned.

ANT DWELLINGS

Ants have been favorite objects of study since the earliest times. Certain highly developed senses which they possess, as well as habits of industry and social instincts, make them

commodate the numerous colony. It is said that in West Africa these hills are veritable mountains, containing hundreds of small apartments.

There is yet another species which builds an aerial or elevated nest. These queer ant houses are to be seen in the island of Barbadoes high up in trees.



ANTS' NEST IN BARBADOES

creatures for whom the naturalist has special regard.

In the construction of their nests there may be found a variety of types. There is the underground nest with its labyrinth of tunnels running through the soil with small openings here and there to the surface and over all a roof of stone. Another species prefers a different kind of house and so rears a hillock of such size as will readily accommodate

They are located in the crotch of two spreading branches and at a distance seem to indicate that the tree has developed some unnatural growth or disease. One of these nests is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The cut used with this article was kindly loaned us by "Our Dumb Animals," as was also the cuts used in last week's issue: "The Abalone Hunting," and the "Mocking Bird."

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By having Maine Woods follow you back to the city It gives interesting items concerning Maine and about the people you have met in Maine this summer. Fill out the following subscription blank and enclose in a letter with a dollar.

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(seal) CONY M. HOYT, Justice of the Peace.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The unusually staunch and able steam yacht, "Wa-Wa" of about 22 H. P. The U. S. Government inspection of 1911 showed her to be in first class condition. May be inspected at Camp Bellevue, Upper Dam, Maine. Price will be reasonable to a quick purchaser. Apply to Dr. Norton Downs Fordhooke Farm, Three Tuns, Pa. Or Archer A. Poor at camp.

HUNTING CAMP AND LOT—Five rooms. Best bear and deer hunting in Maine. Only 100 yards from large trout stream. Price \$89.00. Send for picture and description. Pine Tree Hunting Club, Freeport, Maine.

FOR SALE—A good paying millinery and dry goods business; best location. Address Mrs. J. C. Turrell, Phillips, Maine.

FOR SALE—Dry wood. Cord wood \$5.00. Stove wood dried in shed, \$6.00. Lucian Warren.

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FOR SALE—Village stand in Phillips Upper Village. Inquire of J. Blaine Morrison.

WANTED.

WANTED—Potatoes and canning apples at my storehouse on the Dodge road Friday and Saturday of each week. B. F. Beal.

WANTED—600 cords of white birch delivered at our mill in Salem, Me. Will pay \$5.50 per cord until further notice, bills payable within ten days of delivery. For further particulars, apply to R. V. Plaisted at the mill or Malden Parcel Handling Company, Malden, Mass.

WANTED—Apples at my storehouse on Dodge Road Friday and Saturday of each week. B. F. Beal.

TO LET.

TENEMENT to let, R. E. Harden.

TO RENT by day, week or season, a furnished hunting camp. Best of hunting grounds. Mial Lamb, Rangeley, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES SHARPENED—All makes. Single edge 2 cents each. Double edge 2½ cents each. Work guaranteed. Returned post-paid. Beestedge Co., Dept. A., Marietta, Ohio

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LOST—Small oval shape gold pin, blue stone setting. Kindly return to Mrs. Ethel M. Eldridge, care Mr. George G. Batchelder, Phillips, Maine.

FOUND—A Rebekah pin. Apply at Maine Woods office.

CHANGES IN ALBERTA GAME LAWS

(Correspondence to Maine Woods) Edmonton, Alberta, Oct. 3—Frank Walker, a bonanza wheat farmer at Fort Saskatchewan and member for Victoria district in the provincial legislature of Alberta, reports that the agricultural committee, of which he is chairman, has decided upon the following changes in the Alberta game laws: Duck shooting to begin September 1, instead of August 23, as at present;

close January 1.

Bag limit, 25 ducks per gun per day; limit for season, 250, as at present.

Open season for prairie chicken, partridges and similar game, October 1 to November 30, instead of October only, as at present.

The foregoing recommendations will be submitted to the legislature, now in session at the parliament buildings in Edmonton. Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, will sanction the changes. The committee will meet again to take up suggestions brought forward by George Hoadley, member for Okotoks; George P. Smith, member for Camrose; W. F. Puffer, member for Lacombe; Joseph McCallum, member for Vegreville and Mr. Walker.

The meeting of the agricultural committee on September 26 resembled a convention of sportsmen rather than a gathering of legislators. The members talked about ducks, and, as gentlemen and lovers of real sport, they were very kind to the ducks, though several members reported that in the eastern part of central Alberta the ducks helped themselves to the crops.

The general opinion was that despite the slaughter of ducks by so-called sportsmen, who, when they go shooting, lay wagers as to the size of the bags, there is no noticeable decrease in the number of ducks. George R. Smith reported that a great deal of the duck slaughter was nothing short of criminal, saying also that the waste at the present time is sinful.

Mr. Walker said that conditions differed greatly in the northern and southern parts of Alberta, adding that in his opinion prairie fires did more destruction than guns. The movement to alter the game laws to postpone the season for duck shooting came from the sportsmen in the cities and towns and not from the farmers.

All sorts of accusations have been made against farmers, he continued, alleging that they shot out of season. The farmer, however, could not be accused of shooting "floppers." While the ducks usually left the northern portion of the province about the last week in October, and there were no ducks after the first of November, in the southern portion of the province ducks could be shot three weeks later.

"The farmer may be called a pot-hunter, but what he shoots he uses," said John Kemmis of Pincher Creek. He favored the postponement of duck shooting till September 1, and he would favor the advancement of the chicken shooting season, because chicken were increasing in the south, owing to the fact that the increase of grain production provided them with an easier living.

F. H. Whiteside of Coronation, reported that ducks and geese were so numerous in the Gull Lake district, that the farmers were obliged to erect scarecrows and engage men and boys to drive them out of the grain fields.

Other members reported that hundreds of prairie chicken and partridges had been shot out of season, also that there has been much undue trespassing upon farmers' lands by city sportsmen. The result, in the latter cases, was the destruction of livestock.

After brief discussions the committee adopted the recommendations already noted and adjourned to meet again before the close of the session.

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Munjoy Hill Cars pass the door.

GREAT INTEREST IN RALLY DAY

Preparing for Convention--Several Attending Music Festival.

(Special to Maine Woods.)

Rangeley, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Anthony Tibbetts and little son Percy of Fayette were guests at A. L. Robertson's the past week returning home Tuesday.

Mrs. Rose Dodd of Portland has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Wilbur on the Kennebecago road.

The Boy Scouts enjoyed a hike to Hinkley's camp at Gull pond returning Tuesday morning.

Mrs. George McQuarrie of Brunswick is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Esty.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Graffam and son of Phillips were guests over Sunday of Mrs. Guy Brooks.

Frank Huntom has returned from Kennebecago.

Mrs. Joseph Lamb and son Kenneth left Monday morning for Portland where Master Kenneth will have his eyes treated.

Mrs. C. W. Barrett visited her brother at Phillips Tuesday and attended fair at Farmington Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Furbish left Saturday by auto for a two weeks trip to Caribou. They were accompanied to Farmington by Mr. and Mrs. James Mathieson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lovejoy have stored their household goods and left Saturday for Strong.

John Rollins, Bowdoin '16 is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Harris.

Mrs. Myers of Lynn, Mass., and Mrs. Hayes of Gardiner, Me., were guests of their nephew, Dr. A. M. Ross the past week.

C. W. Barnett left Monday for a short trip looking for oak suitable to use in the manufacture of his boats.

Mrs. E. C. Gilman and party close their cottage for the season Tuesday and return to their home in Bradford, Mass.

Mrs. Betsey Tibbetts is remodeling her house adding a bathroom and other modern improvements.

Mrs. Hattie Crosby and daughter, Mrs. Roscoe Welch are stopping with Mrs. Mary Haines.

Lester Magune drove to his home at Berry's Mills Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Greenwood went to Farmington and returned Monday making the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Proctor and son returned Monday from a week's auto trip. They were accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Proctor of Weld who will visit for a time with them.

Chas. Hamblen has purchased a fine team of the P. Richardson Co. George Bridgman has moved his family into the Abram Ross house.

Miss Sadie Pickens leaves Tuesday for Roanoke, Va., to spend the winter. Miss Mona Loomis will supply Miss Pickens' place in E. I. Herrick's office.

Miss Susie Wilbur is enjoying a short vacation from her duties at the postoffice and will spend it visiting relatives and friends at Farmington and Boston.

Mrs. Abram Ross left for Farmington Monday to spend the winter with her son Wesley.

Herbert Lamb shot an eight point buck. The head which is an especially good one has been purchased by G. W. Pickel, who is now mounting it.

Leon Durant arrived Monday night and will be employed by M. D. Tibbetts and Sons.

Warren Loomis is visiting his mother, Mrs. Wealthy Loomis.

Sunday services at the church were of a very interesting nature. At the morning service, Communion was observed and special music was rendered by Miss Prudence Richardson, Mrs. O. R. Rowe and H. O. Huntom. An unusually large congregation listened to a very helpful sermon by Rev. Mr. Childs from the text found in Psalm CXIX verse 130. The church was very attractively decorated with autumn leaves by the young ladies of Mrs. E. P. McCard's class. Rally Day exercises were held for the Sunday school immediately follow-

ing the church services. A large number from each department was represented including those from the outside Sunday schools which have been in session during the summer. The reports from the different schools were as follows for the four months: Dallas—17 present, average attendance 23, enrollment 35. Chapel—13 present, average attendance 23, enrollment 35. Quinby—24 present, average 38, enrollment 55. Main school for nine months—148 present, average attendance 110, enrollment 183. Home department 40. Cradle roll 75. The banner was presented to the Dallas school as having the largest representation for the exercises. The exercises consisted of music by the schools and primary department, prayer, address of welcome by Supt. O. R. Rowe, remarks by the pastor Rev. H. A. Childs and the reading of various reports. At the close a circle was formed reaching around the church while all joined in singing Blest Be the Tie That Binds. The superintendent and pastor worked very hard for Rally Day and conducted a very successful campaign the previous week. The report for the day was as follows: Number present 293. Collection \$8.12. Aletha Childs and Leora Tomlinson succeeded in getting the largest number to attend Sunday, receiving dainty books as souvenirs.

Eva Arnborg picked a ripe wild strawberry Saturday.

Mrs. Harvey Tibbetts and little Florence accompanied Mrs. Matilda Tibbetts to Farmington where she will make her home at Chesterville with her son, Marsh Tibbetts.

Mrs. G. L. Kempton, Mrs. Addie Richardson, Miss Prudence Richardson, Miss Eugenie Easeley are attending the Music Festival at Portland this week.

The Ladies' Aid met with Mrs. F. H. Kempton Wednesday to prepare for the winter's work.

The Pythian Sisters have been holding rehearsals at every opportunity for the past two weeks preparing for the convention which will be held Monday evening, October 13.

Ed Myrshrool, who has been in the employ of Wm. Tomlinson for the past year left for his home in New Brunswick last week.

BELIEVES "JOE" IS "PLAYING FAIR"

Since it was first announced that Joe Knowles was going into our Maine forest with only his birthday clothes on and live alone and some how, some way feed and care for himself and in two months' time come out clothed, thus proving it could be accomplished, many have doubted the fact, while others who knew something of woodcraft and our forests believed it could be done.

On Tuesday afternoon I chanced to be at the station at Strong and asked "What is all this crowd here for?" and was told that "the man of the woods Joe Knowles has just come from Kingfield," and it was my pleasure to have time to congratulate him.

As I grasped his strong hand and looked into his clear eye and heard his quiet earnest voice, I felt that Joseph L. Knowles one of the former Maine guides was honest and that he had done what no other person has done, lived for two months in the far away wilderness, clearly demonstrating to the world that modern man can live a primitive life.

It is true not many modern men have the love for and the knowledge of the woods that this man had. Not all love the forest and the inhabitants of the woods and waters as this man does.

But I think all who have the pleasure of talking with this woodsman and artist will learn much and believe more. The hardships he endured were many, but when one thinks of the loneliness, unless it has been their lot to know the meaning of the wild "alone" they can not realize what it was to this man to pass not days but weeks alone in the forest, amid the many wonderful, beautiful things created by God's own hand. There was

DOCTORS DID NOT HELP HER

But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. LeClear's Health—Her Own Statement.

Detroit, Mich. — "I am glad to discover a remedy that relieves me from my suffering and pains. For two years I suffered bearing down pains and got all run down. I was under a nervous strain and could not sleep at night. I went to doctors here in the city but they did not do me any good."

"Seeing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised, I tried it. My health improved wonderfully and I am now quite well again. No woman suffering from female ills will regret it if she takes this medicine."—Mrs. JAMES G. LECLEAR, 336 Hunt St., Detroit, Mich.

Another Case.

Philadelphia, Pa. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is all you claim it to be. About two or three days before my periods I would get bad backaches, then pains in right and left sides, and my head would ache. I called the doctor and he said I had organic inflammation. I went to him for a while but did not get well so I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I was relieved and finally my troubles left me. I married and have two little girls. I have had no return of the old troubles."—Mrs. CHAS. BOELL, 2650 S. Chadwick St., Phila., Pa.

always plenty of pure air, pure water, but to fish without a hook, to build a fire without matches were only a few of the resourcefulness and skill needed and used by Mr. Knowles.

When he came out from the woods it was on Saturday afternoon, miles from King and Bartlett, 14 miles below Lake Megantic and I doubt if one can realize how glad once more to hear the music of the voice of friends.

Everywhere Knowles is received by an enthusiastic crowd, from Canada, through the woods to King and Bartlett, Eustis his old home, Strong, Farmington, etc. At Portland he was given a big banquet and a rousing reception Wednesday evening and wherever this wonderful man, with his sunburnt and honest face, grasps the hand of a friend, they will feel that Joseph L. Knowles is honest and has accomplished what he said he would do and Maine should be proud of him as we are.

Fly Rod.

DON'T FORGET

Whenever you write to one of our advertisers, don't forget to mention Maine Woods. It is important to you to do so; important to us and the advertiser naturally wants to know where you found his name. Tell him, and thus do a good turn for all concerned.

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Phillips, Maine

Fly Rod's Note Book

BY FLY ROD

St. Anthony's Cottage, Phillips, Oct. 4—Home again! The summer is fast going and with it many happy days in God's great out of doors, that have pleasant memories, of kind words and deeds received from many readers of the Maine Woods that will linger like the perfume of a flower long after it has been forgotten.

Home again! And the loneliness of the home coming was cheered by letters, books and gifts that thoughtful friends have sent.

To all who have in any way aided me, as week after week, with note-book and pencil, I have visited the hotels and camps in the Rangeley region, I wish to express sincere thanks and may the coming winter days be crowded with success and many joys you dream not of be waiting.

As I came on the narrow gauge from Rangeley on Friday it seemed to me God had been lavish in the beauties of this country, and others who had traveled in many lands were sure they had seen no more beautiful scenery.

Only a few rods ahead of the train two handsome deer came out of the woods and ran for some distance, but the rifles were in their cases and even if it was a good shot, and October days have come they were safe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Burrows and son, Morris, who have been at Rangeley, their summer home, near the Rangeley Lake House, accompanied by Mrs. Burrows' sister and husband, Dr.

and Mrs. G. M. Taylor, were on the train Friday. They will spend a few weeks in New York before going to their southern home in Florida for the winter.

Mrs. Lewis York and little son of Lake Loon were also on their way to Boston.

As we passed Redington, I noticed a large boarding house was being built by O. Vose, who will lumber in that region this winter. Along the way there were other logging camps being put in readiness for the winter's work and thousands of the beautiful trees of our forest will be cut.

Friends, the latchstring is always out at my cottage, and if you cannot give it a pull, a letter or post card Uncle Sam is always willing to bring in his heavy pack that comes down to Maine, and would surely be welcome by me.

At Grant's camp, L. D. Childs of New York was answering many questions about the big black bear he intends to take home with him. It was at the breakfast table I heard the story. Mr. Childs' one day recently rowed across the lake and all by himself was following an old tote road with his 28 gauge gun on his shoulder, intending to shoot a few partridge.

He chanced to look ahead and saw a big black bear slowly walking along over the ridge and as the old fellow did not look back, but continued to walk on, Mr. C— also thought it time to walk a little faster homeward.

When he reached camp he decided he must have a bear skin mat for his city home and the next morning took a bag of bait, which was all the old meat he could find, and rowed over the lake.

As he was going up the ridge, he was startled by a sound close by, of Mr. Bear grunting, and "I guess he sneezed at me," said Mr. Childs, who dropped the bag and hurried back to the shore. Later he regained his courage and returned and left the bait.

The following day with two guides, each with a rifle, Mr. Childs returned but the bear could not be found, but will be later.

At my table was seated Edward D. Carter of Montclair, N. J., and as he

smiled at Mr. Childs' account, I chanced to remember another story, and asked:

"Are you not the brave bear hunter that several years ago Culmer Barnes of New York wrote more than a column in the Maine Woods about?"

And then I told the others how Mr. Barnes wrote of Mr. Carter's shooting three bears in one day at Round Mountain Lake and the hero of the story blushed like a girl of sixteen.

It is now a question who will have a bear to their credit during the hunting season at Grant's.

Ed Grant, the old hunter and trapper, always has a good story ready for every occasion, and while smoking his pipe in the office and everybody was talking about this same bear over on the ridge that has been seen a number of times recently, slowly knocked the ashes from his pipe and said:

"Now that reminds me," and half a dozen at the same time said:

"Tell us the story, go ahead, Ed," and pushing his hat on the back of his head, while we all sat up and took notice, he continued:

"Well, now, that does remind me of once when Mr. —, you remember him, don't you, Fly Rod? was up at Beaver Pond with me. Well, all that man talked about was shooting a bear. Now that year the beechnuts were mighty thick up on the ridge and I was going to set a trap where I had seen their tracks.

But Mr. — said he wanted to kill that bear himself without any of my help, so one day he took his rifle and started out. I was so mighty afraid he would get excited and the bear would look so big to him if he should see him, I made up my mind to follow him but keep out of sight so he would not know I had left camp.

"Well, now, I got most up the ridge when I heard someone running down the trail like mad and I hid myself in the bushes to wait and see what in thunder was the trouble.

"I was peeking through the bushes and saw a rabbit running for his life and Mr. — after him. Now I remember just how scared he did look and his hat was off and he threw his gun into the bushes and just as he got up to the rabbit, who was running for his life, I heard him say under his breath:

"Get out of my way, you d—n rabbit and give a fellow who knows how to run a chance," and looking back on the ridge I saw the bear eating beechnuts as unconcerned as if the New Yorker was taking a drink at his

club." And Ed filled his pipe and joined in the laugh of the crowd and someone said, "Another story, Ed," but no more for that evening could he remember.

Fly Rod.

FOR THE TRAPPER.

Some Rules That Might Help Those Who Are Interested Thus.

The lure of the chase of the woods and the wooded wastes; of the mountain and the flood is the birthright of man, having its transmission in the blood of humanity, since our forefathers battled for their existence when the cities of our country were wild places of an earlier century, and man procured his daily rations by artifice of the hunt, by matching his cunning against the cunning of the bird, beast, and water-creature of the forest and the rapid.

The trapping of animals has, however, lost none of its charm since the days of the pioneer, but the incentive of the occupation has changed from necessity to sport.

Yet in the trapping and luring of wild animals, not so much for the food as for the fur, Canadian wilds have, since the white man learned the Indian trapper's art, provided an occupation very lucrative for those who have followed its pursuit, and though the days of the explorer have almost passed away; though he ceases to drive his canoe along streams unknown, dotted here and there by dangerous rapids and falls; ceases to portage through trackless forest; for the fur-bearing animals which were once so numerous in Canada, there is still in this age of cities and civilization, a profitable living in fur hunting.

Strange as it may seem the catch of furs today is greater and of more value than when this country was a wilderness. For whilst the professional trapper has almost disappeared, the bulk of furs being caught by the ambitious farmer and his son, in order to add a substantial sum to their income, the means of trapping are now so numerous that the annual catch has become greater today than heretofore. The aspirant to trapper's honors or the procurator of furs, can, however, find all he needs in the way of experience around his own neighborhood, and will find that a winter spent in the woods will help him to add handsomely to his finances and provide ample sport in a good season.

(Continued on page 7.)

HOW M'GRAW COACHES

Leader of Giants Requires Fast Base Running.

Players Are Drilled Incessantly During Spring Practice to Run Bases, Getting a Quick Start and Then Making Turns.

Time and again Manager McGraw of the New York Giants has been seen during a game to dash up to a batter with a runner or two on the bases, talk to him for a minute or two and then sprint back to the coacher's box at third base.

"He does that to worry the pitcher," is the cry that goes up as soon as he is seen to walk up to batter. "His scheme is to make the pitcher think some unusual play is to be performed."

This is not so. McGraw never hustles up to a player at the plate or calls him toward the coacher's box without telling him to try something. His brain works instantaneously as soon as a runner reaches first and immediately he endeavors to outguess the opponents.

"What does McGraw tell his batters when he talks to them before they step up to hit?" was asked Al Bridwell of the Chicago Cubs, who was formerly a member of the New York team.

"You can bet that every time McGraw calls a man from the plate he tells him what to do," replied Bridwell. "It all depends on the situation. Sometimes he will request his man to bluff a bunt, and then switch on the next ball and hit. Then he may tell him to give the runner on first a chance to steal second, or he may order him to wait out the pitcher. Chances are he will say to the batter: 'Wait for one on the outside and hit into right field.'

"One of the first things McGraw teaches his men is to hit to right field. He would not have a player in his batting order who could not swing late and hit into that section of the field. He considers a man who can hit to right field with a runner on first is valuable. When he does hit past the first baseman or over his head the man who is on the initial sack can go to third. And if one is out can score easily on a long fly to the outfield.

"Speed is required to go from first to third on a hit to right field unless the hit and run play is worked. As McGraw does not believe in the hit and run play, his men have to be fleet to execute the play. On the spring training trip he drills them incessantly in running the bases, getting a quick start and turning the bases. He has a peculiar method in base running.

"McGraw works his men as a race horse is used. If the man is fast in getting away with a lot of stolen bases McGraw sends him out to run wild as soon as he gets on, because he figures the chances are seven to ten he will succeed.

"Much of the Giants' success is due to the coachers. McGraw is at third or first base every day of the season. When he is at one corner he has a man on the other who is on the alert and knows what to do. McGraw does not use signals very much when runners are on third, although it appears as if he does by the many movements he goes through. By this he deceives the opponents, for they are continually watching him. Seldom will you see a Giant caught off second or first base. This is left entirely to the coacher. One watches the second baseman and shortstop and as soon as they begin to move over the guide at third base yells out. As long as he is quiet the runner will creep up and obtain as big a lead as possible. You do not see a Giant player caught off second base when McGraw himself is at third base."

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN MAINE WOODS. LOW ADVERTISING RATES.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

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With careful watching, proper food and clothing, plenty of out-of-door life and fresh air in the room at night, the right remedy to regulate the bowels and ward off colds and congestion.

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If you have never used 'L. F.' Atwood's Medicine, write today for a free sample. 'L. F.' MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine.

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and each a better loaf than you have ever made before—yours if you will only specify William Tell when you order flour.

Just as good for cake and biscuits and pastry and all the rest of the good things to eat that good flour makes.

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SMOKE OUT. In cold weather trappers smoke out more mink, "coon", skunk, etc., in one day than they can take in traps in a month—besides they get prime furs worth the most money. A DIME brings illustrated guide. It tells how. Giving the first time in print the treasured secrets of the wisest old trapper in this country, it's worth dollars to you.

TRAPPER'S SUPPLY CO. BOX W. OAK PARK, ILL.

MARLIN HAMMERLESS 16 GAUGE. REPEATER.

Shooters who favor the pump gun and who have a "hankering" to use something of smaller bore and lighter weight than the standard 12 gauge will find a gun to their liking in the new Marlin Model 31, as illustrated—the first hammerless 16 gauge repeating shotgun ever placed on the market. It is similar to the well known 12-gauge Marlin hammerless gun, but a separate and distinct model, built smaller, neater and trimmer throughout, refined in all details to make it a handsome,

exquisitely balanced, light weight gun that handles like a 20 gauge and shoots like a 12—gets the game and spares the shooter.

It is especially suitable for quick handling in upland shooting, and is offered as the "best gun yet" for snipe, quail partridge, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits, etc. You can carry a light weight, well balanced gun of this kind over miles of rough

country or through boggy snipe ground without the slightest inconvenience—the light weight of gun and shells keeps you brighter and quicker all day long, and adds a lot of pleasure to the sport and you finish fresh at the end. In view of the modern tendency towards smaller bores and lighter weights, it is also recommended as an excellent all around gun for the one-gun man, as the 2 3/4 inch 16 gauge shell allows a fairly heavy charge for trap or duck shooting when desired.

In its construction the Model 31 has all of the latest and best fea-

tures of safety and convenience; the loaded—placed so it can be instantly released with the finger as you bring the gun to your shoulder. Solid Steel Breech—the receiver being solid steel across the rear as well as the top.

The standard Grade "A" gun has 28 inch full choke matted barrel and weighs about 6 3/4 pounds, catalog price \$24.50. On special order gun with 26 or 28 inch barrel, full choke or cylinder bore, will be made up at the same price. The new model can also be furnished in Grades B, C, D and Field grade on special order at consistent prices, and extra interchangeable barrel portions



ures of safety and convenience; the Solid-Top Receiver—a thick wall of protection between your head and the cartridge that also keeps out rain, snow, dirt, leaves, twigs and sand. Side-Ejection—away from your face and eyes. Matted barrel—the barrel handsomely matted on top for its entire length, a great convenience in quick sighting—costs extra on any other standard grade pump gun. Press-Button Cartridge Release—to change loads quickly or to remove through the action. Double Extractors—they pull any shell. Six Quick Shots. Take-Down Feature—for convenient carrying and cleaning. Trigger and Hammer Safety—a double guard against accidental firing while carrying gun

complete can be furnished.

The 10 gauge gun had its day—and the 12 is now the standard bore—and many shooters believe that it is only a question of time until the 16 will be the standard and the 12 a back number. If you have felt like trying out a smaller bore but have been afraid the little 20 gauge would be found wanting in range and shock, give this splendid new 16 gauge gun your consideration.

Send a letter or post card to-day to the Marlin Firearms Co., 33 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn., for their handsome free folder giving full information about this new gun.

IF IN DOUBT

where to go for the best fall hunting

WRITE

for information concerning hotels and camps, to

MAINE INFORMATION BUREAU,

COMPLETE DIGEST
OF GAME LAWS

Which Have Recently Been Issued
of the U. S. and Canada.

Hunters throughout the country will be greatly interested in a complete digest of the game laws of the United States and Canada which has just been issued in pamphlet form by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. It contains a summary of the more important features of the new legislation, a brief synopsis of the new game laws enacted in each state and province and a series of tables showing the provisions relating to seasons, export, sale, limits and licenses.

This booklet presents in convenient form the restrictions on shooting which affect the enforcement of the federal statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the protection of migratory birds.

Bills affecting game, according to the booklet, were under consideration in each of the states, eight Canadian provinces and Newfoundland. Regulations for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds were promulgated by the Department of Agriculture.

Codification bills were enacted in Maine, Oregon and Vermont; practically all the changes made in Illinois, Montana, New York, Utah, Washington and Wyoming were embodied in single bills, and all legislation failed in Georgia, Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina and Texas.

Badges for Shooting

Several novel features directly affecting the hunter or the conditions under which game may be hunted are contained in some of the new laws. Ohio and Pennsylvania now require licenses to wear a badge conspicuously exposed bearing the number of their hunting licenses. In order to minimize shooting accidents, Manitoba requires hunters to wear a white coat or sweater and cap, and Saskatchewan insists that those who hunt big game must wear a complete outer suit and cap of white.

The latter province has recently made the penalty for accidentally shooting a person a fine ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 or imprisonment for six months, and suspension for further license privileges for ten years. To the list of six states prohibiting the use of silencers—Maine, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington, Mississippi and Louisiana—are now added Minnesota and Wyoming. Connecticut has provided that any hunter who shall injure a fence or let down a bar without replacing it shall forfeit his hunting license and the license privilege for two years.

Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Brit-

ish Columbia require license applicants less than 16 years old to furnish the written consent of parent or guardian. Vermont has a similar restriction for those less than 15 and Oregon does not permit children less than 14 years old to go shooting except on the premises of their parents, relatives or guardians.

Important Changes Made

Several important changes have been made in provisions protecting big game. Colorado and North Dakota prohibited all killing of deer for a term of years, and Saskatchewan has provided a close season throughout the year for all big game south of latitude 52 degrees. Laws protecting deer at all seasons were enacted in Florida, Nevada and Wyoming, but South Dakota repealed a statute of this kind enacted in 1911.

The deer seasons were shortened from two weeks to two months in Utah, Wyoming, and Quebec. New Hampshire lengthened the season two weeks in Coos county, Vermont ten days and Massachusetts opened the season in the few closed counties, thus permitting shooting throughout the state. Montana provided that the limit of three deer a season can include only one doe. In 1911 Michigan made an experiment of an open season of 45 days on deer but limited the life of an individual hunting license to 25 days from issuance. After a trial of two years the season has been restored to the last three weeks in November to correspond with the deer season in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Wyoming and Montana, heretofore affording the principal ground for elk and sheep, have recently limited the hunting area to a few counties in each state, where the seasons have generally been shortened. Wyoming has adopted the innovation of allowing the killing of female elk only under ordinary resident licenses and requiring licensees to obtain a special \$15 license to kill a bull or an additional cow. Montana also prohibited the killing of ewes and lambs. Other states in which elk or sheep were protected for a term of years or by a perpetual close season are Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Migrating Birds Protected

The most important changes in seasons are due to the passage of the federal law protecting migratory birds. Under the regulations as proposed by the Department of Agriculture spring shooting is entirely eliminated and the open seasons materially shortened in several states.

The general trend of state legislation in the matter of seasons seems to have been toward further uniformity. This fact is illustrated by the enactment of the general game law in Florida, which repealed all local game laws and made the seasons uniform throughout the state, and the passage of a measure in Wisconsin adopting the same opening date for upland game as is in force in Minnesota and North Dakota. A few important species were removed from the game list or were given protection for a term of years.

New York placed a close season on quail for five years and Kansas added both quail and prairie chickens to the close season list until 1915. Ohio suspended hunting of quail; Pennsylvania eliminated the open season on doves, killdeer plover and blackbirds, while Utah extended complete protection to doves, swans and all shore birds except snipe.

Among the notable examples in the curtailment of open seasons may be mentioned the following: Delaware shortened the season on ducks a month and on geese two weeks; Indiana curtailed the season six weeks on doves and ten days on quail and ruffed grouse; Michigan, 16 days on woodcock, and Missouri, on month on quail; Oregon shortened the season 45 days on doves and pigeons, six weeks on shore birds, rail and geese, and west of the Cascades curtailed the season on ducks 17 days.

New Jersey shortened the open season 25 days on upland game and 19 days on woodcock, while Pennsylvania cut down the woodcock season two weeks. In Utah 45 days were taken off the open season on sage hens and in Wyoming one month on sage grouse

and two months on ducks and geese.

Six States Lengthen Season

At least six states passed laws lengthening open seasons. Illinois added a week for hunting prairie chickens; Michigan, 15 days for ruffed grouse and spruce hens and 45 days for shore birds and rail; Oregon, 16 days for ducks east of the Cascades and Vermont 16 days for ruffed grouse and woodcock and two weeks for plover.

In California several changes in seasons were caused by transfer of certain counties from one game district to another. In this transfer a peculiar condition arose in San Joaquin county. The open season on deer in this county began July 1, as in other counties in District No. 4, but on August 11 the new law went into effect transferring the county to District No. 3, where the open season for deer did not begin until August 15. Consequently the season was closed for three days. August 12, 13 and 14, but opened again on August 15 and continued until October 31.

These district changes also account for several differences in the open seasons for doves and quail.

READ GAME LAWS VERY CAREFULLY.

The below game laws are in force in Skagit county, Sedro Woolley, Washington and are taken from the Skagit Courier the paper recently owned and edited by "Old Man" Moore, formerly of Phillips and editor and founder of the Phillips Phonograph, at that time, now Maine Woods.

There should be no confusion over the game laws of the present year, according to the county game wardens, who are preparing to rigidly enforce the regulations imposed by the state on both hunters and fishermen. Some questions have been raised as to whether persons can take fish from the waters without procuring a license and there are a number of persons under the impression that game birds can be killed after the middle of this month.

In regard to the taking of fish the law makes the distinction between food and game fish. Any person can take food fish from the waters at any time for his own consumption, without first taking out a license. With game fish it is different, for the law provides that a license must be procured from the county auditor and further provides for a closed season on fresh water lakes and streams, which must be rigidly enforced. Streams affected by tidewater do not come

under the head of protected streams.

The open season for Chinese pheasants, quail, ducks, geese and brant begins Oct. 1. Native pheasants cannot be killed at any time. The legislature has provided a closed period on these birds, which will be observed for several years, no time limit being fixed. Chinese pheasants and quail can be killed during the months of October and November. Ducks, geese and brant can be killed from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1. Particular notice is given that no pheasants excepting the Chinese variety can be killed this year.

The deer season opens on Oct. 1 and closes on the mainland the last day of November. The season on the island opens Oct. 1, closes Oct. 31. It is unlawful at any time to hunt with dogs.

FOR THE TRAPPER

(Continued from page 6.)

There never was a better outlook for the winter catch than exists in Canada today. Demand for all classes of furs was never better. Skunk furs are more popular in Canada than heretofore, muskrat furs are finding new uses year by year. This season the highest prices for many years have been procured, despite the fact that there has been an unusually large catch of skunk and muskrat owing to the hard winter of 1911. Everything was frozen up and this prevented a large catch at that time and allowed of more prolific and extensive breeding, giving a larger crop for the present year.

In reference to trapping Hallam's guide says:

"It is not necessary to wait until the trapping season opens in order to locate places to set the traps, but in passing through the woods look carefully for signs of animals; here you may find a bunch of feathers, mute remains of a woodland tragedy; here an ear of corn or other vegetable partly eaten; here a den tree with its bark scratched by climbing raccoons; here a hole in the ground with tracks in the soil and hair on the side of the entrance, proclaiming the home of the skunk; here trails made by passing animals and their droppings, which proclaim their presence while on sandbars and in the mud along the streams and lakes you find tracks of mink, muskrat, raccoon, and other animals, that seek their food in and near the water. All these signs should be carefully observed and their location noted for the purpose of trapping later in the season. They tell their tales to the experienced trapper, and if the amateur is to make a success of trapping, he must be of an observing disposition, study out the cause of these

signs, and learn to read the forest, so that he may successfully match his reason against the instinct and natural wariness of the various animals.

If you trap in your neighborhood you should go over the ground in the late summer and early fall and prepare places to set your traps, so that the animals will become accustomed to the change before the season opens, by placing a log, stump or chunks in a ditch or small stream in such a manner that there is left only a small passageway for the animals at one side, by digging a trench across a neck of land, running into a stream, so that the water will pass through about one inch deep, and covering it over with grass or chunks and the passing mink cannot resist the temptation to pass through; by making cubbies in the woods, and by scattering bait at different places and observing on your next trip whether it has been taken, thus learning what animals, if any, are in that particular locality; in this manner you become thoroughly acquainted with your grounds, and when the season opens for trapping you know the best places to set your traps.

It is well to remember that few fur-bearing animals travel to any extent in the day-time, and that many a fine mink has been caught in a locality where the "oldest inhabitant" has declared he has not seen one for 20 years.

The successful trapper is one who is observing, uses good judgment and is careful to make his set properly, using that set best adapted to the circumstances of the case and the animal he desires to capture, and in this manner secures furs which if properly handled bring him a very substantial return for the time spent besides affording him the pleasure and excitement of a life "lived in the open."

Don't use bright traps, but boil them in water with pine, spruce, hemlock, or balsam boughs or walnut hulls; after boiling half an hour the trap becomes coated with a paint-like substance. Take the traps out, hang in the sun to dry. The coating will get hard, and will keep them from rusting, and kill the smell of iron rust, etc.

Don't commence trapping too early. One prime skin frequently brings more money than two or more caught early in the season.

From February to March is the mating season for mink. Save every mink sack, squeeze contents into a bottle, with fish oil, as it is a lure to both sexes; to bait, dip a stick in the bottle and place in the hole beyond the trap.

An excellent way to kill either a mink or a weasel is to stun it with a club, and then crush in the ribs. When this is done there will be no blood clot on the pelt.

When setting traps, do not disturb the surroundings more than is absolutely necessary, and leave them looking as natural as possible; while some animals are not suspicious, others are, and if care is used, you will frequently catch some other animal in your trap than the one expected.

Use gloves smeared with blood or coated with beeswax when handling and setting your traps, so as to avoid as much as possible leaving human scent. Gloves used for trapping should be used for nothing else. Some trappers do not think this necessary, but the majority advise it, and a little care may materially increase your catch.

Do not spit near your traps, or you will leave human scent. Never put kerosene oil on your traps, as animals will not go near them while the odor remains.

Never take your dog with you on the trap line, as mink and some other animals can scent a dog for days afterward.

Whenever possible, splash water over your set and the surrounds, as water washes away human scent.

Before setting your trap, test it to see that it is in good working order, and unless you can put it in good order, throw it away. Traps are cheaper than furs, and it is usually the good felt that gets away from a defective trap.

To whiten traps for snow sets, boil lime in water, and immerse the trap for a short time, and it will come out perfectly white.

Ever Youthful.

He doth not lack an almanac whose youth is in his soul.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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Since 1835 we have kept the first passenger coach ever run on the New England Lines.

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Frequent service.

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THE FISHERMAN'S FRIEND
FREDENDALLS SAFETY FISH HOLDER
Saves Fish. Fingers. Tackle. And time. GET ONE at your dealer's or by mail, 25c.
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Ed Grant, Beaver Pond Camps.

New reading matter, interesting. The first edition was exhausted much sooner than we expected and the popular demand was so great for a second edition that we published an enlarged and improved edition to be sold by mail (postpaid) at the low price named. Twelve cents, postpaid. Stamps accepted.

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MAPS OF MAINE
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Maine Woods has frequent inquiries for maps of the fishing resorts of the state, etc. We can furnish the following maps:

Franklin County	\$.50
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Where To Go In Maine

Come to OTTER POND CAMPS for
MOOSE BEAR
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DEER BIRDS
GEORGE H. McKENNEY, The Forks, Maine

Lake Parlin House and Camps



Write for booklet.

H. P. McKENNEY, Proprietor,

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Are delightfully situated on shore of Lake Parlin on direct line from Quebec to Rangeley Lakes, popular thoroughfare for automobiles, being a distance of 122 miles each way. Lake Parlin and the 12 out ponds in the radius of four miles furnish the best of fly fishing the whole season. The house and camps are new and have all modern conveniences, such as baths, gas lights, open rock fireplaces, etc. The cuisine is unexcelled. Canoeing, boating, bathing, tennis, mountain climbing, automobileing, etc.



DREAMS THAT COME TRUE

Every true sportsman very well knows that half the pleasure of the hunting trip comes from the planning and dreaming of bringing home the game. Why not go this fall where you can make those dreams come true? Go where all kinds of game, both large and small can be found. This can be done at

CHASE POND CAMPS, GUY GHADBOURNE, Prop.,

Bingham,

Maine

Write for booklet.

CARRY POND CAMPS will be open for the fall hunting. Deer are very plenty, some bear and some small game. On account of hunter's license being raised I have decided to take all hunters, after Oct. 1st, at \$1.50 per day. Bring your wife or family along. Give them a vacation. A license is only necessary for those who hunt. Good accommodations. The new house has large wood furnace. Can keep you comfortable in the coldest weather. Booklet and references. HENRY J. LANE, Carry Pond, Maine. Via Bingham.

HUNTERS TAKE NOTICE. Come to Pierce Pond and get your limit of game. No better place in Maine for Deer, Bear, Birds and some Moose. Low rates to offset high license. C. A. SPAULDING, Caratunk, Me.

FISHING AT

John Carville's Camps at Spring Lake

Salmon, square tailed and lake trout. My camps are most charmingly situated on the shores of Spring Lake, well furnished, excellent beds, purest of spring water and the table is first-class, elevation 1,800 feet above sea level, grandest scenery and pure mountain air. Hay fever and malaria unknown. Spring Lake furnishes excellent lake trout and salmon fishing and in the neighboring streams and ponds are abundance of brook trout. Buckboard roads only 2-12 miles. An ideal family summer resort. Telephone communications with village and doctor. References furnished. Terms reasonable. Address for full particulars, JOHN CARVILLE, Flagstaff, Me.

BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE. The Belgrade, Best Sportmen's Hotel in New England. Best black bass fishing in the world, best trout fishing in Maine. Ches. N. Hill & Son, Managers.

SADDLEBACK LAKE CAMPS. In the Rangeley Region. Booklet. Hemon S. Blackwell, Dallas, Maine

RANGELEY LAKES. Bald Mountain Camps are situated at the foot of Bald Mountain in a good fishing section. Steamboat accommodations O. K. Telephone at camps. Two meals daily. Write for free circulars to AMOS ELLIS, Prop'r., Bald Mountain, Maine.

JIM POND CAMPS Re-opened

In the heart of the hunting and fishing region. Individual camps with open fires. Only three miles, buckboard road. Write for booklet. Telephone connections.

M. M. GREEN & BROS., Jim Pond Camps, Eustis, Me.

WEST END HOTEL H. M. CASTNER, Prop'r. Portland, Maine

Thoroughly first class. The hotel for Maine vacationists, tourists and sports men. All farm, dairy products, pork and poultry from our own farm, enabling us to serve only fresh vegetables, meats, butter, cream, eggs, etc. American plan. Send for circular.

FISHING

Camps at Long Pond. Many out-lying ponds, Write S. C. HARDEN, Rangeley, Maine

MOOSELOOKMEGUNTIC HOUSE AND LOG CAMPS. Heart of the Rangeleys. Best fishing region. Special June and September rates. Booklet. MRS. F. B. BURNS.

VIA RUMFORD FALLS. Best Salmon and Trout Fishing in Maine. Fly fishing begins about June 1. Send for circular. House always open. John Chadwick & Co., Upper Dam, Maine.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN
MAINE WOODS. LOW AD-
VERTISING RATES.

lands which added beauty and attractiveness to the river. The banks are from fifty to a hundred feet in height.

Thirty miles south brought the two men to Fort Vermilion. The settlement is ten or fifteen years ahead of time. The Hudson's Bay company has a combined flour, saw, shingle and planing mill. These mills turn out everything necessary to build a house. There are residences at Fort Vermilion that would be a credit to cities of 100,000 population. The only material they lack is plaster for the walls and ceilings. Fifty white people live at this point, and there are hundreds of natives. The saw mill turned out 100,000 feet of lumber last year and it has orders for more than it can handle this year.

The two voyagers visited the provincial government's experimental farm, six miles south of Fort Vermilion, where they saw the sun dial from which the time is taken, and it was shown that the time there is an hour slower than Edmonton time. They also visited the Lawrence farm nearby which has been conducted by the Lawrences for the last seventeen years. On this farm there are 300 acres of wheat averaging eighteen bushels to the acre.

From Fort Vermilion, 300 miles was covered against stream to Peace River Crossing, where the canoeists crossed a trail for ninety miles to Grouard. This trip was made with the assistance of freighters who were crossing the country. At Grouard they embarked on the north shore of the Lesser Slave lake to the narrows and then canoed down Lesser Slave river to the Athabasca river to Athabasca Landing and took the train to Edmonton.

GUY NELSON OF CANAAN SECURES A BLACK FOX.

A special to the Bangor Daily News says: A Black fox valued at \$3,000 has been captured in this county and is now owned by Guy Nelson and is on his fox-farm in Canaan. This fox was captured in Starks and one leg was badly shattered. A physician was called and the leg was amputated and the wound has healed.

Mr. Nelson owns the only fox-farm in Somerset county. He has now 30 foxes, including mixed grays and red ones. He also has several coons and one skunk. He has built a wire yard a short distance from his home in Canaan village with a cement foundation wall three feet below the ground.

That these animals are valued very highly is shown by the fact that he has a blood hound hitched night and day near the yard and he also employs a man to sleep rights by the yard.

STATE ASSESSORS BACK FROM ALLAGASH.

Hon. E. M. Johnston and Hon. J. J. Dearborn of the Board of State Assessors, accompanied by Frank H. Sterling, clerk of the board, have just returned from a trip down the Allagash, which was made under very favorable conditions as regards weather, as well as otherwise, and aside from being the means of securing valuable information was also a source of much enjoyment to those participating. The trip lasted 14 days, the party going from North East Carry by way of Canoeingomuc and Allagash lakes to Fort Kent.

The trip was made for the purpose of examining the timberlands in that section and also for the purpose of comparing all the lands in that watershed with the townships which have been explored and cruised by the regular surveyors and cruisers employed by the board, and obtaining information in regard to the wild lands, for purposes of taxation.

One of the features of the trip was an ascent which was made to the lookout stations on Allagash and priestly mountains, where under the most favorable conditions and with the aid of powerful glasses the party looked over probably 2,000,000 acres. These mountains, which are probably 25 miles apart and are the only two mountains in

that section, afford the best of opportunity for observing the surrounding country.

About 20 townships were traversed, the scenes of many lumbering operations were visited, and the system of cutting on those townships where operations were in progress was examined closely. The members of the party were especially fortunate in being able to observe the field work of the cruisers, as several of the townships being explored were visited, and also many of the prominent lumbermen of that section were interviewed. The trip proved highly satisfactory, and cannot fail to be productive of good results.

MANY ARTICLES STOLEN FROM CAMP

Sneak thieves have been putting in their work at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tirrell above Madrid village. When Mr. Tirrell went to his camp last week he found that it had been entered and many things taken. Among them a 10-gauge shot gun which he has had for about 20 years and a 22 Savage rifle belonging to Mrs. Tirrell and a large quantity of canned goods, consisting of meats, peas, beans, soups, etc. They had been stocking up quite heavily on these and the amount taken would figure up to quite an amount.

It would look as if the thieves had a key to the lock, as nothing about the doors or windows were disturbed. There were also shutters on the windows.

Mr. Tirrell lost a bunch of keys several months ago and advertised them but never found them, and it is thought that undoubtedly the thief had a key. The lock had been changed on this camp but by error the same kind of a lock was put on that was formerly on Camp Temperance, the other cottage of Mr. Tirrell's in that locality and it is thought that the key found was used to enter.

BIRDS STUDIED BY AIRMEN.

Careful study of the construction of soaring birds has made it possible for the manufacturers of monoplanes to decide in advance just what the carrying capacity of a device with a given wing surface will be. Although this study has been carried on ever since the building of heavier-than-air machines was begun, it has remained for M. Mangan, director of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, to put the figures furnished by nature to a practical test.

His studies resulted in the division of the population of the air into these three classes for flying purposes:

Birds of prey, who generally have a soaring flight, have a large alar surface, a small motor represented by reduced pectoral muscles, a large spread of wing; rather wide wings and a long tail.

Marine birds who use the sailing flight possess an alar surface nearly as large as the soars. Their wing spread is wider, whilst their tail spread is very narrow; their tail is almost emaciated; their motor is small.

The "rowing" birds, such as sparrows, gallinaceous birds, pigeons, etc., offer a very reduced alar surface, with very powerful pectoral muscles, and consequently give very violent movements with their wings. Their wing-spread is small, their wing is wide and of a rounded form. Their tail is rather long.

The flight of soaring birds is most like that of the monoplane and it is the first class of birds that has furnished the investigators with most of their information. The practice, by use of the figures obtained by study of the birds, is to estimate the weight-carrying capacity demanded of a monoplane under construction, and give it a wing surface in proportion to that of a soaring bird carrying the same weight.

LAST OF SEASON'S BIG SHOOT BRINGS OUT A HOST OF CRACKS

R. H. Bungay, of Ocean Park, Cal., shooting a Remington pump gun and Arrow speed shells for a score of 337 clay targets out of a possible 350, captured high amateur average at the Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, held at Sacramento, Cal., on September 14.

Convalescence after pneumonia, typhoid fever and the grip, is sometimes merely apparent, not real. To make it real and rapid there is no other tonic so highly to be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands so testify. Take Hood's

15. At this, the final of the season's five great interstate shoots, the preliminary handicap was won by H. F. Wilton, of Gresham, Ore., who broke 99 out of 100 with a Remington pump gun at 19 yards rise. Mr. Wilton then came within an ace of tying the world's record for that distance and later clinched his reputation for stellar shooting, when, with the same arm, he made the meet's long run, scoring 156 targets straight. Abner Blair, of Portland, Ore., and D. C. Davidson, of Modesto, Cal., tied for second place in the preliminary handicap with 97 out of 100, both shooting Remington pump guns and Arrow steel lined speed shells. The professional long run of 116 straight was made by R. C. Reed, who also tied for second high professional average, 334 clay birds out of 350, with H. E. Poston, both using the same perfect shooting combination with which the high amateur gun made his win. The high score of the Pacific Coast Handicap was landed by Guy Holohan, when, with similar shooting equipment, he broke 96 out of 100. Second place in this event was taken by W. P. Sears, of Los Banos, Cal., using Remington UMC speed shells for a score of 94 out of 100.

STATE OF MAINE.

Public Notice

In conformity with the provisions of Section 15, of Chapter 32, of the Revised Statutes of Maine, as amended by chapter 206 of the public laws of 1913, deeming it for the best interest of the State, the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, after due notice to all persons interested, and public hearing in the locality to be affected, and deeming it necessary and proper for the protection and preservation of the inland fish of the State, hereby adopt the following needful Rules and Regulations relating to the times and places in which and the circumstances under which inland fish may be taken in the waters of the South Branch of Dead River, so-called, above Flagg Dam, and the tributaries to said South Branch above said dam, in the county of Franklin.

Rules and Regulations.

For a period of four years from September 30th, A. D., 1913, it shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in the South Branch of Dead River, so called, above Flagg Dam, or in any of the tributaries to said South Branch above said dam, all in the county of Franklin, except with artificial flies or by the method commonly called fly fishing.

During the same period it shall also be unlawful for any person to take, catch and kill more than ten trout and land-locked salmon in all in any one day in any of the above named waters.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession any kind of fish taken in violation of these regulations.

Dated this 20th day of September, A. D. 1913.

J. S. P. H. WILSON, Chairman
WALTER I. NEAL,
BLAINE S. VILES,
Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.

STATE OF MAINE.

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Rules and Regulations

For a period of four years from October first, A. D., 1913, it shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, take, catch or kill any kind of fish at any time in Loon Lake, in the town of Rangeley and in Dallas plantation, or in Cow pond, in Township Nupper Three, Range 3, (or Davistown, so-called), and in Lang plantation, in the county of Franklin, except by the ordinary manner of casting with artificial flies or by trolling, so-called.

During the same period it shall also be unlawful for any person, or the occupants of one boat, to take, catch and kill more than five pounds of trout or landlocked salmon in all, or one fish, in said Cow pond or in said Loon Lake, in any one day.

During the same period it shall also be unlawful for any person to carry away or transport any fish taken in either of said lakes, except fish taken in said lakes may be transported from the place where caught to a lodge, camp, dwelling house or hotel situated on the shores of said lakes, or to a licensed taxidermist in this state for mounting only.

It shall also be unlawful for any person to have in possession any kind of fish taken in violation of any provision of these regulations.

Dated this 20th day of September, A. D. 1913.

J. S. P. H. WILSON, Chairman
WALTER I. NEAL,
BLAINE S. VILES,
Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game.